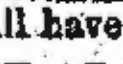


Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

Shipping.

 BURNHAM, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 21, 1891.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR &
Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Ale and Stout Merchants,
13, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong.

Agencies in all the Principal Ports of
China and Japan.

Hongkong, December 22, 1890.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPON DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this port, the RUNE of the Company's FORTRESS must be at hand, Orders for R.P. 1155 to be sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-Signed is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to remedy the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1890. 1456

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

8.—Arnold, Kierberg & Co.
26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.
41.—Adams, Bell & Co.

18.—Butterfield & Swire.
35.—Brodie, W., Residence.
46.—Bellies & Co.
47.—Bellies, E. R., King's College.
48.—Bellies, E. R., The Erye.

2.—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
3.—Cantlie, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
6.—China & Japan Telephone Co., Ltd.
10.—Chater & Vernon.
15.—Central Police Station.
22.—China Mail.
30.—China Bureau Co., Ltd., Steam Saw
31.—Mell, Bowington.
40.—Carlotta & Co.
45.—Corrie, Dr. Alex.

12.—Daily Press.
17.—Douglas Lapaik & Co.
20.—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.

14.—E. & A. China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
16.—Ezra, N. N. J., Residence.
79.—Ezekiel & Joseph.

4.—Foster, F. T. P.
14.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.
31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

75.—Gordon, A. G. & Co., Praya.
76.—Gordon, A. G. & Co., Bowington.
80.—Government Civil Hospital.

20.—Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
21.—Holliday, Wm. & Co.
23.—Holliday, J. P.
32.—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
33.—Hancock, W. St. John H., c. c.

44.—Hughes & Ezra.
45.—Holmes & Roddy.
47.—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
68.—Hick, Chas., Residence.
74.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
78.—Ho Tung, Seymour Terrace.
79.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.
81.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

23.—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
34.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
40.—Imports & Export Office.
53.—Judd, Wm., Peak.
71.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
72.—Jardine, Matheson—Sugar Refinery.

5.—Lindsay & Davis.
39.—Linditch, E., Residence.
73.—Mallat, Martin, J. Mitjans.

1.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
29.—Peak Hotel.
28a.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Craigieburn

13.—Russell & Co.
51.—Ray, E. O.
52.—Salter's Home.
59.—Soy Shing.
61.—Stevens, Geo. R., & Co.
62.—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.
69.—Stollerhoff & Hirst.

1.—The Hongkong Telegraph.
2.—The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.
16.—Watson, A. S. & Co.
17.—The Exchange is open day and night.

A. SANDFORD,
Agent.

1244

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Kyushu*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 8th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1891. 1058

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship *Albatross*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 8th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 26, 1891. 1059

Notices to Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. *EMPEROR OF JAPAN*,
FROM LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notified to the contrary by given before Noon on Monday (25th).

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th Inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 30th Inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1891. 1047

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship
Hailong,
Capt. R. J. Rogers, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 31st Inst., at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1891. 1065

POSTPONEMENT.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-Signed has received instructions from Mr. A. HARRIS, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 2nd June, 1891, at 2.30 p.m., at his
Store, No. 2, Pender's Street,—

(way to Removal into his New Premises,
SUNDAY FANCY GOODS, MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS,
TOYS AND PLATED WARE.

LADIES' DRESSES, JEWELRY, SILK BUREAU,
SILK UMBRELLAS, STOCKINGS, CHILDREN'S
DRESSING, GOWNING, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS AND UMBRELLAS
SUITCASES AND BOOKS.
BIBERORIES, PERAMBOLATORS, LEATHER
GOODS, STATIONERY AND PICTURES,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 29, 1891. 1068

"LEMOINE" NATURAL
CHAMPAGNE.

AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL,
PARIS, 1889.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES of this Pure
CHAMPAGNE are—

1st.—Its entire freedom from the usual
effervescence, and consequently it is
fresher, cleaner, and more wholesome than
the LIQUEURED Champagnes.

2nd.—Its DELICACY, due to the first
pressings only of the grapes being used;
the later pressings make the wine rough
and coarse, and necessitate the use of
liquor.

3rd.—Its NATURAL DRYNESS, which
is not aggressive, making it more
palatable than sparkling.

4th.—No liquor being added, the process
of re-fermenting is very rapidly effected,
avoiding the large loss of carbonic acid
gas—the most valuable property of
Champagne.

Champagne should always be drunk cold;
but to half freeze a light delicate wine
by putting it in to an ice-bath for the best
part of an hour, is to destroy all its fine
vinous properties.

In former years, when heavily Liqueured
Champagnes were alone obtainable, a good
freezing was necessary to hide the numerous
artificialities of a ten per cent dose of sugar,
candy and alcohol; but consumers now
demand a wine free from all artificial
sweetness or alcohol—a sparkling vintage which
can be taken freely at luncheon or dinner,
and which will improve, rather than destroy,
the appetite.

Price per cent. qts. \$22.00, pils. \$23.00.
DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, Ltd.
Sole Agents for China.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
May 29, 1891.

Palmyra, British steamer, 1,536, T. F. Jackson, Liverpool April 15, and Singapore May 23, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hailong, British steamer, 783, Rosch, Tamsui May 23, Amoy 24, and Swatow 25, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Doria, German steamer, 771, F. Raben, Newchwang and Chetoo May 22, Buena and General.—WIELEK & Co.

Smith, Chinese steamer, 704, H. Leifer, Tamsui via Porto May 24, General.—FUCK YUS & Co.

Aetna, German steamer, 400, Peter-son, Pakhoi and Hailong May 27, General.—WIELEK & Co.

China, British steamer, 5,200, W. B. Seabury, San Francisco May 7, and Yokohama 24, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Conton, British steamer, from Whampoa.

Tuckong, German steamer, 825, F. Dulme, Swatow May 25, General.—MYRAN & Co.

DEPARTURES.
May 29.

Freya, for Hailong.
Reindeer, for Kobe.
Shanghai, for Singapore and London.
Trigun, for Manila and Sydney.

Nanon, for Swatow.
Joseph, for Nagasaki.
Reina Orlinda, Spanish cruiser, for a cruise.
Tartar, for Nagasaki.
Benaria, for Kobe.

CLEARING.
Myrionides, for Singapore and London.
Alair, for Kowloon.

Business Notices.



HATS. HELMETS.
WALKING.
SHOES.
TENNIS.
SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Hongkong Trading Company, Ltd.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination. Vessels. Agents. Date of Leaving.

Brum & Ports of Call. Stuttgart (a) Norddeutscher Lloyd. June 7, at 11 a.m.
Haiphong. Delta (a) Messageries Maritimes. June 1, at 8 a.m.

London, v. Suva Canal. Myrionides (a) Butterfield & Swire. May 30.
London, v. Suva Canal. Myrionides (a) Butterfield & Swire. May 30.

Manila, via Amoy. Diamante (a) Russell & Co. May 31, at 4 p.m.
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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—Ancon leaves for Japan.

Noon.—Kutany leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

1 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

2 p.m.—Decima leaves for Singapore.

4 p.m.—Diamante leaves for Manila.

Myrionides leaves for London.

Miscellaneous.

3.1 p.m.—Competition of the Hongkong Rifle Association.

Goods per *Empress of Japan* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS.

OUR New Factory has been recently
re-fitted with automatic Steam Ma-
chinery of the latest and most approved
kind, and we are well able to compete in
quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used,
and the utmost care and cleanliness are
used in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY 'SODAS.'

We continue to supply large bottles
as heretofore, free of Extra Charge,
from our Customers who prefer to have
them of the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by
first steamer leaving after receipt of order,
and placed on board ship at Hongkong
prices, and the full amount allowed for
Portages and Empties when received in
good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on
application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
'DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.'
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

POTASH WATER.

SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER.

SARAPARILLA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

GINGER ALE.

QUINQUINADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of contain-
ing Aerated Waters, as such bottles are
never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
2291, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The publication of this issue commenced
on 7.45 a.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']
(Via Southern Line).

LIEUT. GRANTS REWARD.

L

quarters, where anarchist speakers are furiously and wildly haranguing their hearers and inciting the already maddened men to commit further acts of violence. Dense crowds surrounded the labor exchange which building the soldiers' home.

bayonet. The military are taking every precaution to subdue the mob, and have

strongly caution to the place for the purpose of working them. A mass meeting of the workmen was held in the principal square of the city. Booming disorderly, the troops again charged. Several persons were injured. Ten soldiers and policemen were arrested. During the day, and sixty persons were arrested.

THE RIOTERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, May 2.—A. Prier dispatch says that M. Constant has given instructions for the vigorous prosecution of the Lyons rioters. The prosecution is accumulating evidence. There is no doubt that the disturbances were premeditated plots to cause a revolution in France. The leaders of the agitation in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles were recognized as the men who planned the disturbances. The government has the time of the Boulanger affair, and the authorities are confident that the motives which actuated that conspiracy, were at the bottom of the May day disorders.

NOT PROMPTLY SUPPRESSED.

Peria, May 1.—A mob threatened the police station. Clinch to-day. The gendarmes, and the citizens, who took refuge in a wine shop, were surrounded in the evening. The police, in attempting to dislodge them, were met by a volley from revolvers which wounded four policemen.

ARRESTED DEPUTY.

Peria, April 4.—The Chamber of Deputies was to-day the scene of a most exciting episode. **M. Constant**, the Minister of the Interior, having replied to a question with regard to the massacre of working men, and women and children, at Fourmies, department of North, by troops on May day, was about to leave his seat, when he was assailed by the Radical deputy, **Roche**, who, springing to his feet, shouted at the top of his voice the word "Murderers." At the moment the chamber was in an uproar,

the members of the right hurling execra-
tions at the head of M. Roche, while the

Radical deputies of the extreme left cheered and applauded their colleague. In the midst of the confusion the chamber voted an order of censure and exclusion against the Radical deputy. No sooner had this been done than M. Roche, shaking his clenched fist at the heads of the Conservatives, and making his voice clearly heard above the din, which had now become terrific, in stentorian tones denounced them as 'vilest, unworthy their master.' At this point the officer approached the furious deputy and forcibly removed him from the chamber, which was now comparable only to a den filled with infuriated wild beasts.

BRUSSELS, May 6.—The news from the country in extremely disquieting. The strike of the miners and classes of labour employed in the iron industries of the Liege and Charleroi districts has become more rapidly extending to the great coal mines of the Borinage. Rioting has been resumed in the vicinity of the city of Liege. Today the gun dummies and the strikers are being shot at and the desperate fighting, with the result that several lives have been lost, and grave features of the situation is the apparently growing indifference of the workmen to the danger in confronting either the guns of saboteurs.

DISORDERED IN RUSSIA.

Dispatches received from Bekas, Hungary, state that there were renewed scenes of disorder in the city of Budapest, and surrounded the prison and demanded the release of their comrades, who were arrested. The police present were unable to control the crowds and had to send for troops. The troops then cleared the streets, and many leaders of the people are being arrested.

MAY DAY IN BERLIN.

Berlin, 2nd May.—In Berlin the only sign of anything unusual on May day was the number of men and women—family parties as well as single individuals—who dropped to Charlottenburg and the Kreuzberg to sit in the parks and drink around the national beverage. In accord with the advice of their leaders, given some time ago, most of the workmen remained at their usual employment, and will do their demonstrating to-morrow.

EIGHT-HOUR ACT ACTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid, May 1.—About 4,000 workmen and Socialists held a meeting here this morning. Speeches advocating the passage of the eight-hour a legal day of labour were made. The workers of the Gun-Club were Graham, Socialist number of the movement, made a speech in which he deplored that the English Socialists were opposed to a general strike, but were in favor

3 p.m.—There has been little trouble in Milan or Turin, and business is being per-

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.
Rome, May 1.—A number of workmen held a meeting to-day in the rear of the church of St. John of Lateran. Five members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist, urged an attack on the police. Soon after

[illegible]

They were oppressed, and this led to the outbreak, which was rather spontaneous than the result of organized action. The troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with fire arms and a bayonet charge to a harmless volley of stones. Rome is now reported quiet, but bodies of infantry and cavalry continue to parade the streets.

ried on as usual. In the outskirts of Milan, a few who had not gone to work tried to

prevent some workmen from continuing their labors, but were promptly suppressed by the police.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.

[illegible]

episode. M. Constant, the Minister of the Interior, having replied to a question with regard to the massacre of working men, and women and children at Ecouen, de-

ment of North, by the troops on May day, was about resuming his seat when he was assailed by the Radical deputy, M. Ernest Roche, who, springing to his feet, shouted at the top of his voice the word "Murderer." In a moment the chamber was in an uproar, the members of the right hurling execrations at the head of M. Roche while the Radical deputies of the extreme left cheered and applauded their colleague. In the midst of the confusion the chamber ceased to

of outrage and excitation against the Radicals and deputy. No sooner had this been done than Mr. Roche, shaking his clenched fist at the heads of the Conservatives, and raising his voice clearly heard above the din, declared that he would not be a party to the slaughter which he denounced them as 'ready to worthy their master'. At this point the officer approached the furious deputy and forcibly removed him from the chamber, filled with immoderate and heated boasts.

BELGIAN RIOTERS BECOME FEROCIOUS.

Brussels, May 4.—The news from the country in France is all gloomy. The strike of the miners in the iron industries of the Liège and Charleroi district is complete, and is rapidly extending to the great coal mines of the Borgogne. Rioting has been resumed in the latter district, and the strike today has again commenced. The strike today engaged in desperate fighting, with the

Dispatches received from Békés, Hungary, state there were some sad scenes of disorder there, yesterday. Immense crowds surrounded the prison and demanded the release of their comrades, who were arrested. The police present were unable to control the mob.

MAY DAY IN BERLIN.
Berlin, May Day.—In Berlin the only sign of anything unusual on May day was the number of men and women—family parties as well as single individuals—who dropped to Charlottenburg and the Krasenburger to sit in the beer saloons and drink the national beverage. In accord with the advice of their leaders, given some time ago, most of the workmen remained at their usual employment, and will do their demonstrating to-morrow.

Modris, My 1.—About 4.0 workingmen and Socialists held a meeting here this morning. Speeches advocating the passage of an act making eight hours a legal day's labor were made. The wife of Mr Cunningham Graham, Socialist member of parliament, made a speech in which she declared that the English Socialists were opposed to a general strike, but were in favor of the eight-hour movement. At 1.30 p.m. all was quiet throughout the city.

3 p.m.—There has been little trouble in

Milan or Turin, and business is being carried on as usual. In the outskirts of Milan a few who had not gone to work tried to prevent some workmen from continuing their labors, but were promptly suppressed by the police.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.

Rome, May 1.—A number of workmen held a meeting to-day in the rear of the cathedral of St. John of Lateran. Five members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist,

After a search through the projects, soon after 10:00 a.m. the police and some from the neighborhood began to strip crops that were being harvested. The police fired at the rioters who were scattered in the street. A force of infantry proceeded to storm the houses from which stones had been thrown. A great uproar and struggle followed. The riotists offered violent resistance. In the midst Deputy Barcilla, a socialist, Dipizan and 25 others of the mob were killed. One policeman was stabbed and killed. Several of the rioters were shot. Some of the rioters in the street were shot and others were trampled upon and kicked the rioters soldiers. The military was successful.

nal in subduing the riot without serious loss to themselves.

SOCIALISTS TO BE EXPELLED FROM ITALY.

London, May 1st.—Advice from Rome states that the government proposes a general expulsion and deportation of socialists, and the deputies who took part in the riot of Friday are to be punished severely. The press, however, recognizes the circular of Baron Nicotri, President of the Council, prohibiting organized processions without a permit, as a measure of repression, was in some degree a provocation to violence and calculated rather to create disorder. Socialists and anarchists seized the opportunity to make the working men think they were oppressed, and this led to the

break, which was rather spontaneous than the result of organized action. The troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with fire-arms and a bayonet charge to a harmless volley of stones. Rome is now reported quiet, but bodies of infantry and cavalry continue to parade the streets.

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prevent some workmen from continuing their labors, but were promptly suppressed by the police.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.

A number of workmen had been meeting to elect a committee to represent them at the annual conference of St. John of London. Five members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist, urged an attack on the police. Soon after a mob, some in the streets and some from the windows, began shouting slogans that the rioters and the cavalry followed up the valley where the charge that scattered those in the street. A force of infantry proceeded to storm the houses from which stones had been thrown. A great uproar and struggle followed. The police used tear gas and violent resistance. In the male Depto Barrio, 10 men were killed and 25 others of the mob were wounded and one killed. One policeman was stabbed and killed. Several of the newspapers in the street were unhurt by the mob who rallied after the first explosion. Some of the rioters picked the fallen soldiers. The military was ordered to act in subduing the riot without serious loss to themselves.

SOCIALISTS TO BE REPELLED FROM ITALY.

London, May 1st.—Advice from Rome states that the government proposes a law against socialists expelling all socialists, and the deputies who took part in the riot of Friday are to be punished severely. The press, however, recognizes that the circular of Baron Nicotere prohibiting organized processions on May 1st, has given more degrees a provocation to the revolutionaries and encourages them to continue their activities. Socialists and anarchists seized the opportunity to make the working men think they were oppressed, and this led to the

break, which was rather spontaneous than the result of organized action. The troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with fire-arms and a bayonet charge to a harmless volley of stones. Rome is now reported quiet, but bodies of infantry and cavalry continue to parade the streets.

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prevent some workmen from continuing their labors, but were promptly suppressed by the police.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.

On the morning of the 10th, a number of workmen met at a meeting to-day in the rear of the headquarters of St. John of Lariano. Five members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist, directed an attack on the police. Soon after the speaker had finished his speech, a group of workmen, began to storm the police station, and the police fired on the rioters and the cavalry followed up the policy by a charge that scattered those in the street. The force of infantry proceeded to storm the barracks of the police and the police were driven. A great uproar and struggle followed. The anarchists offered violent resistance. In the male Depto. Barceni, a socialist, a priest and 22 others of the mob were wounded and killed one. One policeman was stabbed and killed. Several workmen were shot in the street were unhurt by some of the mob who rallied after the first charge, and trampled upon and kicked the military soldiers. The military were successful in dispersing the riot without serious loss to themselves.

London, May 1st.—Advices from Rome state that the government proposes a general expulsion and deportation of all foreigners, and that the day fixed for the start of Friday, the 10th of May. The press, however, has positively refused to publish the circular of Benio Ninetti, proposing organising organised processions on May 1st, which was in some degree a provocation to violence and calculated rather to create distrust. Socialists and anarchists seized this opportunity for stirring up the mob. The press was opposed, and this led to the outbreak, which was really spontaneous and not the result of organized action. The troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with fire arms to a harmless change to a harmless volley. At the same time, Rome is now reported quiet, and the authorities are evidently getting on their feet. The strike is now reported to have ended the strike.

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prevent some workmen from continuing their labors, but were promptly suppressed by the police.

THE MILITARY ATTACKED IN ROME.

At a meeting to-day the rest of the members of the chamber of deputies were present. One of the speakers, an anarchist, started an attack on the police. Soon from the balcony a group of men, some from the windows, began to storm troops of police. The police fired on the rioters and the cavalry followed up the policy by charging. This scattered those in the street. The police proceeded to storm the houses from which the rioters were throwing stones. A great uproar and struggle followed. The rioters offered violent resistance. In the middle Deputy Barceini, a socialist, was wounded and one of the mob were wounded and one killed. Several of the mob were stabbed and killed. Several of the rioters in the street were unhurt by some of the mob who rallied after the first attack. They trampled upon and kicked the rioters. A rioter who was very successful in throwing the riot without serious loss to themselves.

SOCIALISTS TO BE EXPELLED FROM ITALY.
London, May 1st.—Advices from Rome state that the government proposes a law for the expulsion and deportation of all socialists and anarchists from Italy. The law is to be passed on the Friday next to the publication of the riot of Friday last to the public mind. The press, however, recognizes that the circular of Baron Nicotri, prohibiting organized processions on May 1st, was in some degree a provocation to violence and calculated rather to create disorder. Socialists and anarchists seized the opportunity to voice their own views. Meetings were addressed, and this led to a outbreak which was rather spontaneous than the result of organized action. The troops are accused by the radicals of needless violence in responding with fire-arms and bayonet charge to a harmless rally. In consequence, Rome is now reported quiet, but hot bodies of infantry and cavalry continue to guard the streets.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, dark smudges or stains, particularly near the center. The page is framed by dark borders on the left and right sides, which appear to be the edges of the book's binding or the scanner's frame. There is no text or other markings on the page.

